



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to the prospective planter. The science and practice of rubber-planting are both new, and important developments in both are to be expected. Some of the topics treated in the eleven chapters indicate the scope of the work: The history of the use and cultivation of rubber; The botanical sources of rubber; The physiology of latex production; Planting and harvesting operations; the pests and diseases of *Hevea*; The chemistry of India rubber.

Anyone who is familiar with LOCK's *Recent progress in the study of variation, heredity, and evolution* will know the accuracy and clearness with which the present subject is presented.—J. M. C.

The genus *Sabicea*.—WERNHAM⁴ has published in book form a monograph of *Sabicea*, which is the first of a series of monographs on Rubiaceae. The genus belongs to tropical Africa and America, a large majority of the species being "scrambling shrubs." The number of species reaches 105, and 62 of these are described as new. This is an indication of the harvest of new species the tropics will yield when investigated. The monograph is more than a description of species, for it includes a discussion and graphic illustrations of their interrelationships.—J. M. C.

Weeds.—With the increasing demand for practical lessons for children, it is of interest to note the appearance of a booklet on weeds, by R. LLOYD PRAEGER,⁵ as one of the "Cambridge Nature Study Series." The titles of the chapters suggest the contents: What weeds are; The life of a plant; On weeds in general; Seeds and their ways; The war against weeds; Some common weeds.—J. M. C.

The fresh-water flora of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.—This very compact and well illustrated manual of the fresh-water flora of its region was planned to appear in 13 small volumes, 5 of which have appeared and have been noticed in this journal. Part 6 has now appeared,⁶ dealing with three orders of the Chlorophyceae, and prepared by HEERING of Hamburg.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Antarctic vegetation.—The activity in the south polar explorations during the past decade and a half has added somewhat to the botanical knowledge of a remarkably poor flora. In agreement with SKOTTSBERG and others, BROWN⁷

⁴ WERNHAM, H. F., A monograph on the genus *Sabicea*. 8vo. pp. 82. pls. 12. Published by the British Museum (Natural History). 1914.

⁵ PRAEGER, R. LLOYD, Weeds; simple lessons for children. 8vo. pp. x+108. figs. 45. Cambridge University Press. 1913. 1s. 6d. net.

⁶ PASCHER, A., Die Süßwasser-Flora, Deutschlands, Österreichs, und der Schweiz. Part VI. Chlorophyceae. 3 (Ulothricales, Microsporales, Oedogoniales) by W. HEERING. pp. 250. figs. 384. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1914.

⁷ BROWN, R. N. R., The problems of antarctic botany. Scottish National Antarctic Expedition 3: Bot. 3-20. Edinburgh. 1912.